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*The Basketry of the Tlingit.* By G. T. EMMONS. (Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. III, Part 2.) New York: 1903. 4°, 48 pp., 14 plates, 72 figures.

This is a model of intensive ethnographic work, of a kind that makes extensive studies of value possible. The Tlingit Indians occupy the shores and islands of southeastern Alaska and constitute the Koluschan linguistic family of Powell. Lieutenant Emmons has been a close student of their culture during fifteen years and the memoir here noted is the result of his investigations into their basketry. No coiled work is done by the Tlingit, but they are masters of twined weaving, which is done in the root of the spruce (*Picea sitchensis*). Their basketry is decorated in what is called "false embroidery," with stems of grasses (*Panicularia nervata*, *Calamagrostis langsdorffii*, *Deschampsia cæspitosa*, *Cinna latifolia*, *Bromus sitchensis*, and *Elymus mollis*), together with maidenhair fern stems (*Adiantum*) and root-stocks of *Equisetum palustre*.

Further variety is given to the decoration by means of dyes: Soaking in mud (black), *Vaccinium membranaceum* (purplish black), *V. ovalifolium* (purple), *Alnus oregana* (red), and *Evernia vulpina* (yellow).

The author discovers six styles of weaving: Plain twined, twined mixed with checker or wicker, diagonal or twilled twining, twining on crossed warp, three-strand weave, and twining in strands of different colors. Moreover, the herring-bone weave is used in joining the rods of fish traps.

The border of a basket is its life, says Emmons, and the Tlingit surpass all others in this feature. There are two general methods of treatment — the cut-off warp and the turned-down warp. In all of their best ware these Indian women use two-strand or double warp, one element in front of the other. Thus they secure two smooth surfaces outward. Emmons describes thirteen borders: (1) Warp cut flush with the last row of weaving, (2) three-strand twine, (3) vertical twine held by horizontal twine, (4) last rows with false embroidery, (5) three-strand flat braid held by two-strand twine, (6) four-strand braid or sennit held by two-strand twine, (7) warp turned down and held by plain twine, (8) warp turned down and held by three-strand twine, (9) border 3 with the warp turned down, (10) warp turned down and two-strand twine woven in the bights, (11) a four-strand sennit woven with the turned-down warp, (12) four-strand sennit against turned-down warp and held by two-strand twine, (13) wall of the basket rolled outward and often enclosing a stout hoop. In the best ware, one strand of the double warp is cut off for half an inch so that the top will not be too thick.

There are twenty-three basket forms, each having a separate name from its function in domestic economy or in ceremony.

Ornamentation in Tlingit basketry is effected by weaving, by painting, and by added objects. The designs when painted are free-hand, but when woven in are delightfully conventionalized. It is suggested that the absence of totemism in the basket designs points to the origin of this art in the porcupine quill work of the inland Athapascan tribes. It will be found, however, on reading Lieutenant Emmons' monograph that the lore of the Tlingit is hiding in the decoration. The woodworm track, the lightning, the butterfly, shark's tooth, bear's track, arrow feather, fire weed, rainbow, shadow of a tree, raven's hood, salmon berry, tattoo marks, shaman's hat, waves, geese flying, and many more have vastly different inclusions in a Tlingit woman's mind. Fifty-one separate designs are worked out and named, so that any one having a collection of Tlingit basketry will have no difficulty in understanding the symbolism. The plates further show forms, uses, and symbols in combination.

O. T. MASON.

*Résumé de l'ouvrage sur les modifications de l'organisme pendant la période de la puberté de 10 à 20 ans . . .* Par le Prince N. W. VIASEMSKY. Paris: L. Marethieux. 1902. 15 pp.

This is a brief résumé, containing only general arguments and conclusions (no statistics or tables), of Prince Viasemsky's extensive work in Russian, *Ismenenia organisma v periode sformirovanïa.* The original monograph, with 278 tables and 43 diagrams, treats in detail of the results of the investigation of 4872 children between ten and twenty years of age in the schools of St Petersburg. The physical data were obtained from 2177 boys, the psychic from 892 girls and 342 boys, the pathological from 1461 boys. The influences of race, social status, school, heredity, stature, general physical constitution, intellectual development, conduct, cephalic index, blond and brunet types, etc., are considered. The principal conclusions reached are: School attendance influences early childhood favorably, but is pernicious at a later age. It helps the weak, but exercises no influence upon the bodily evolution of the robust. The less endowed intellectually excel those better endowed in physical development. The growth of the body is more regular with "good" than with "bad" pupils. Tall individuals develop sooner than short. Brachycephalic individuals have less increase in growth of body than dolichocephalic, but the growth of the latter is more energetic (and sooner ended). Blonds have a longer period of evolution of the organ-